

Phase Transitions in Bismuth Pyrostannate Upon Substitution of Tin by Iron Ions

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Abstract—The $\text{Bi}_2(\text{Sn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x)_2\text{O}_7$ ($x = 0, 0.1, 0.2$) compounds have been synthesized by the solid-state reaction technique. The structure of the synthesized compounds has been investigated in the temperature range of 80–500 K using the thermal expansion and ultrasound damping coefficients and IR spectroscopy. The shift -type structural transitions for the composition with $x = 0.2$ in the low-temperature region has been established. The effect of iron ions on the phase boundaries of the polymorphic transitions in the $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sn}_2\text{O}_7$ compound has been observed. Softening of the phonon modes near the phase transitions at different iron concentrations has been found.

Keywords: crystal structure, domain structure, optical properties, phase transitions, thermal expansion, ultrasonics.

1. Introduction

The compounds with a pyrochlore structure belong to the functional materials and attract close attention due to their ferroelectric [1] and dielectric properties [2], superconductivity [3], oxygen ion conductivity [4], colossal magnetoresistance [5], metal-superconductor transitions [6], magnetic frustrations in the spin ice state [7], absorption of nuclear radiation [8], and photocatalysis [9].

A prominent representative of the pyrochlore family is bismuth pyrostannate $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sn}_2\text{O}_7$ with the fluorite-type anion defect lattice, in which cationic sites are ordered and slightly shifted from the ideal crystallographic positions [10]. The structure is described well by two interpenetrating oxide sublattices with the general composition $\text{A}_2\text{B}_2\text{O}_6\text{O}'$, where A and B are metal cations. The B_2O_6 sublattice consists of BO_6 vertex-sharing octahedra, which form hexagonal rings. In the $\text{A}_2\text{O}'$ sublattice, cation A is tetrahedrally coordinated by the O' anions with the linear $\text{O}'\text{-A-O}'$ bonds. At the same time, cation A is located in a hexagonal ring and forms bonds with the O^{2-} anions and two shorter bonds formed by the O' anions perpendicular to the ring. The correlated displacements of Bi^{3+} can induce phase transitions to complex ordered structures.

According to the literature data, bismuth pyrostannate $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sn}_2\text{O}_7$ has a distorted pyrochlore structure [11]. At room temperature, this compound has a non-centrosymmetric monoclinic structure (α phase) with sp. gr. $P1c1$ [12]. The α -phase crystal structure is very complex and has 176 crystallographically independent atoms [13]. Each Bi^{3+} ion is shifted from the center inside the ring and, in addition, along the $\text{O}'\text{-O}'$ axis, which leads to the formation of the long and short $\text{Bi-O}'$ bonds. With an increase of the temperature, bismuth pyrostannate undergoes the $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ transition at 412 K [13], where the β phase is a face-centered pyrochlore structure with the doubled unit cell ($a = 21.4 \text{ \AA}$). At 363 K, the $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ transition [14] in the single-crystal samples has a ferroelectric nature with the non-centrosymmetric cubic structure of the β

phase. With an increase in temperature, the second-order $\beta \rightarrow \gamma$ phase transition to the γ phase with a cubic pyrochlore structure occurs at 953 K. The domain structure of the α and β phases is studied by second harmonic generation methods, which confirm the absence of the symmetry center in both groups.

The investigations on the polycrystalline samples [13] revealed the $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ transition at 408 K. The structure of the β phase was first attributed to the centrosymmetric sp. gr. $F\bar{4}3c(T_d^5)$, which does not agree with the data reported in [14]. According to the neutron diffraction data, at 899 K the first-order $\beta \rightarrow \gamma$ transition with the displacement of Bi^{3+} ions occurs [15–16]. It was determined that the γ phase has the sp. gr. $F\bar{3}dm$. The phase transitions are accompanied by a decrease in the unit cell volume [12]. This effect is well-known as the negative thermal expansion. The X-ray and neutron diffraction studies showed that the change in the volume is caused by the change in the Bi–O' bond length at the invariable Sn–O distance [17].

The compounds with a pyrochlore structure, e. g., $\text{Cd}_2\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_7$, undergo a number of structural transitions at low temperatures [18]. In $\text{Cd}_2\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_7$, a sequence of phase transitions is observed in the temperature range of 10–300 K. With an increase in temperature, an improper ferroelectric occurs at $T_S = 205$ K, which transforms to the ferroelectric phase at $T_C = 196$ K; after that, the transitions to the incommensurate phase at $T_{\text{inc}} = 85$ K, commensurate phase at $T_{\text{com}} = 46$ K, and spin-glass state at $T_q = 18$ K occur. Below the temperature of the ferroelectric phase transition in the range of 180–192 K, the domain structure and refractive index do not noticeably change and the crystal symmetry does not lower. Below the $T_C = 196$ K, along with the domains of the ferroelectric phase, domains of the preceding previous phase are observed, which gradually decrease below 180 K and become indistinguishable using optical methods at 150 K. About $T_S = 205$ K, the structure is cubic, $F\bar{3}dm$, and it changes to orthorhombic or tetragonal at cooling. At $T_{\text{inc}} = 85$ K, the crystal structure changes into a monoclinic. At low temperatures, niobium ions displace, which leads to the formation of short and long Nb–O bonds. In the intermediate phase, the short and long bonds alternate along the [001] and [111] directions. The Nb1–O bond is distorted along the [100] direction at the transition to the monoclinic structure.

The predicted physical properties of the pyrochlore-structure compounds can be obtained using cation substitution. The easy substitution is ensured by the stability of the pyrochlore structure. For instance, pyrochlore $\text{Bi}_2\text{InNbO}_7$ behaves as a photocatalyst under UV radiation; the large gap (2.7 eV) in this material arises at the partial replacement of In by Fe [19–20].

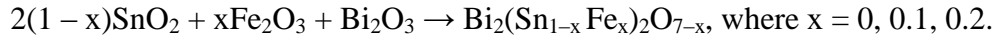
The absence of the inversion center in bismuth stannate is a prerequisite for the ferroelectric order at low temperatures. This was confirmed by ab initio calculations made in [14]. The substitution of tin by iron will result in the magnetic ordering; thus, due to the interaction between the magnetic and ferroelectric subsystems, the ferroelectric properties of $\text{Bi}_2(\text{Sn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x)_2\text{O}_7$ can be obtained. The substitution can lead to the crystal lattice distortions and shift of the phase transitions. In particular, the heterovalent substitution of Bi^{3+} and Sn^{4+} ions in $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sn}_2\text{O}_7$ changes the temperature of the $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ transition [14, 21–23]. The isovalent substitution of Y^{3+} ions for Bi^{3+} ones stabilizes the β phase at room temperature under normal pressure [24].

The low-temperature investigations of bismuth pyrostannate have not been carried out so far. We may assume the occurrence of structural phase transitions in $\text{Bi}_2(\text{Sn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x)_2\text{O}_7$ ($x = 0, 0.1, 0.2$) at low temperatures. The aim of this study was to establish possible low-temperature phase transitions caused by the substitution of tin by iron ions using the optical, structural, and acoustic techniques.

2. Experimental

2.1 Synthesis and X-ray diffraction

The $\text{Bi}_2(\text{Sn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x)_2\text{O}_7$ ($x = 0, 0.1, 0.2$) compound was synthesized by the solid-state reaction in several stages in accordance with the scheme



The initial oxides used were ultrahigh-purity Bi_2O_3 , SnO_2 , and Fe_2O_3 . The tableted mixture of the initial oxides was placed in a furnace and kept at a temperature from 973 to 1223 K for 8–24 h.

The synthesized samples were analyzed by X-ray diffraction. X-ray powder diffraction patterns of the $\text{Bi}_2(\text{Sn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x)_2\text{O}_7$ ($x = 0, 0.1, 0.2$) compounds were detected at room temperature on a Bruker D8 ADVANCE diffractometer using a VANTEC linear detector ($\text{Cu-K}\alpha$ radiation). In the experiment, we used different primary beam gaps, specifically, 0.6 mm in the angle range of $2\theta = 5\text{--}70^\circ$ and 2 mm in the range of $70\text{--}120^\circ$. A scanning step of 0.016° remained constant for all regions and the exposure times at each step were 1.5 and 1 s for the ranges of $5\text{--}70^\circ$ and $70\text{--}120^\circ$, respectively. The standard intensity deviations for all X-ray diffraction pattern points were calculated and, then, the intensities and standard deviations of all the points in the high-angle region were multiplied by a normalization coefficient of 0.45. All the peaks corresponded to the monoclinic Pc cell of the $\alpha\text{-Bi}_2\text{Sn}_2\text{O}_7$ phase [12]. The crystal structure contains 32 Bi^{3+} ions, 32 Sn^{4+} ions, and 112 O^{2-} ions in the independent cell part. Bi^{3+} ions are surrounded by eight O^{2-} ions and form distorted cubes; Sn^{4+} ions are surrounded by six oxygen ions and form vertex-sharing octahedra. The Rietveld refinement was performed using the TOPAS 4.2 program [25]. Coordinates of all 176 atoms were fixed, since the number of only 528 coordinates is comparable with the number of observed reflections. Nevertheless, even fixed atomic coordinates allowed us to correctly describe all the available reflections and the refinement yielded low unreliability factors (Table 1 and Figs. 1a, 1b).

Table 1. Main experimental parameters and results of the refinement for $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sn}_{2-x}\text{Fe}_x\text{O}_7$

x	0.1	0.2
<i>Sp. gr.</i>	Pc	Pc
$a, \text{\AA}$	15.0712 (5)	15.0678 (5)
$b, \text{\AA}$	15.0810 (4)	15.0778 (4)
$c, \text{\AA}$	21.3417 (5)	21.3349 (5)
$\beta, ^\circ$	90.010 (3)	90.022 (3)
$V, \text{\AA}^3$	4850.7 (2)	4847.1 (2)
$2\theta \text{ range}, ^\circ$	5-140	5-140
$R_{wp}, \%$	7.68	7.57
$R_p, \%$	6.28	6.11
R_B	3.68	3.27
χ^2	3.21	3.31

Since the atomic coordinates and heat parameters were not refined, their values can be borrowed from study [12]. With an increase in the iron ion concentration, the cell volume

decreases, which is consistent with the ionic radii IR (Fe^{3+} , LS–HS, CN = 6) = 0.55–0.645 Å and IR (Sn^{4+} , CN = 6) = 0.69 Å.

2.2 Technique of experiment

It should be noted that the optical and acoustic investigations are sensitive to local structural distortions; therefore the chosen methods provide information about phase transitions in the $\text{Bi}_2(\text{Sn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x)_2\text{O}_7$ ($x = 0, 0.1, 0.2$) compounds.

The IR spectroscopy investigations of the $\text{Bi}_2(\text{Sn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x)_2\text{O}_7$ ($x = 0, 0.1, 0.2$) compound were carried out on an FSM 2202 IR Fourier spectrometer with a spectral resolution of 1 cm^{-1} in the temperature range of 80–500 K at frequencies of 400–7000 cm^{-1} on the polycrystalline sample in the form of tablets 13 mm in diameter in the KBr matrix.

The ultrasound damping in the $\text{Bi}_2(\text{Sn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x)_2\text{O}_7$ ($x = 0.1, 0.2$) compounds was measured on the tablets with two piezoelectric sensors, one being an ultrasound generator and the other, a sonic signal sensor, which were glued with a silver paste to the tablet planes. The ultrasound passage time was $\tau = 10^{-6} \text{ s}$ at a pulse repetition rate of 5 MHz; the sample thickness was 0.4 cm. The ultrasound damping coefficient was calculated as

$$\alpha = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{U_1}{U_2}\right)}{d},$$

where U_1 and U_2 are the voltage amplitudes detected by the ultrasound generator and sonic signal sensor and d is the tablet thickness.

The thermal expansion coefficient was determined from the linear sample size variation dL/L found by measuring the electrical resistance of the electric strain gauges placed on the sample and quartz: $(R_s(T) - R_q(T))/R_q(T) = (L_s(T) - L_q(T))/L_q(T) = \beta$, where R_s and R_q are the electrical resistances of the sample and quartz and L_s and L_q are the linear sizes of the sample and quartz, respectively.

3. Results and discussions

3.1 IR spectra

The ideal pyrochlore structure described using the group-theoretical analysis is presented in the form of 25 optical modes:

$$\Gamma_{\text{opt}} = A_{1g}(\text{R}) + E_g(\text{R}) + 4F_{2g}(\text{R}) + 7F_{1u}(\text{IR}) + (4F_{2u} + 2F_{1g} + 3A_{2u} + 3E_u).$$

Only seven optical modes F_{1u} are active in the IR spectral range [10,26,27].

The structural defects observed in the bismuth-containing pyrochlores lower the local symmetry on the Bi and O' atoms; therefore, the selection rules become less strict [28,29]. Some modes are observed using Raman and IR spectroscopy.

Figure 2 presents characteristic absorption bands for the $\text{Bi}_2(\text{Sn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x)_2\text{O}_7$ ($x = 0, 0.1, 0.2$) compounds in the frequency range of 400–1200 cm^{-1} at temperatures of 100, 200, 300, and 400 K. We select four frequency ranges in the IR spectra: $w1 = 480\text{--}560$, $w2 = 570\text{--}650$, $w3 = 770\text{--}840$, and $w4 = 1000\text{--}1150 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. The absorption bands in the frequency range of 100–1000 cm^{-1} are related to the phonon modes [30]. The highest-intensity absorption band observed in the

frequency range of 570–650 cm^{-1} is attributed to the stretching mode of the SnO_6 - octahedra [31,32].

A broad band in the spectra of the $\text{Bi}_2(\text{Sn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x)_2\text{O}_7$ ($x = 0, 0.1, 0.2$) compounds in the frequency range of 480–570 cm^{-1} is described by two Lorentzian functions and corresponds to the stretching vibrations of the Bi–O' bond [33].

There are some weak absorption lines in the frequency range of 670–1200 cm^{-1} , which probably correspond to the superstructural phonon modes. In this range, the highest absorption intensity is found at 800 cm^{-1} [33], which was observed for some pyrochlore-structure compounds, including $\text{Bi}_{3/2}\text{Zn}_{0.92}\text{Nb}_{1.5}\text{O}_{6.92}$ and $\text{Bi}_{3/2}\text{MgNb}_{3/2}\text{O}_7$. The IR spectra of these compounds contain very weak absorption bands in the frequency range of 800–1100 cm^{-1} [34], which were interpreted by the change in the A–O' bond length in the $\text{A}_2\text{O}'$ sublattice. The difference between bond lengths of 2.351 and 1.961 Å is 20%. The displacement of the O' anion and cation A inside a domain shortens one A–O' bond and lengthens the other [35]. According to this model, the vibrations of the short A–O' bond correspond to the phonon modes near 850 cm^{-1} and vibrations of the long bond near 483 cm^{-1} . It was mentioned that the displacement of A and O' ions occurs in all pyrochlores where cation A has active unshared pairs. The unshared electron pairs of Bi^{3+} are shortened due to the overlap of the Bi 6s electron pairs and *d* orbitals of the cation [36]. This mode is not observed in other pyrochlores with the ideal structure and classified as an overtone or combination mode [37].

The high-frequency vibrations in the range of 1000–1150 cm^{-1} correspond to the electronic transitions that occur during the rearrangement and disappearance of domain boundaries and those caused by defects in the $\text{Bi}_2(\text{Sn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x)_2\text{O}_7$ ($x = 0, 0.1, 0.2$) crystal structure. The domain structure of $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sn}_2\text{O}_7$ was observed at room temperature [14].

As the substitute concentration in the $\text{Bi}_2(\text{Sn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x)_2\text{O}_7$ ($x = 0, 0.1, 0.2$) samples increases, the frequencies of phonon modes change. Figure 3 shows temperature dependences of modes w1 and w2 at different substitute concentrations. For the sample with $x = 0.2$, the frequency of mode w1 decreases by 4% near 170 K (Fig. 3a) and the intensity grows almost threefold. In the temperature range of 240–370 K and at $T = 420$ K, the $w(T)$ dependence contains some anomalies with a threefold intensity drop at 330–420 K. The w1 mode frequency for the composition with $x = 0.1$ remains invariable until 160 K and reveals anomalies at temperatures of 216, 270, 350, and 440 K upon further heating. The w1-mode intensity smoothly halves over the entire temperature range. In the initial $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sn}_2\text{O}_7$ compound, the w1-mode frequency softens at $T = 380$ K with the intensity drops by a factor of 1.6.

In these temperature ranges, the w2 mode changes (Fig.3b), especially in the $\text{Bi}_2(\text{Sn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x)_2\text{O}_7$ ($x = 0.1$) compound at 155–295 K. The temperature dependences curves of the frequency of the $\text{Bi}_2(\text{Sn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x)_2\text{O}_7$ ($x = 0, 0.2$) compounds are qualitatively similar; the only the differences are that with increasing concentration the temperatures of the anomalies shift toward higher temperatures.

The similar situation was observed in the $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3\text{--ZnO--SnO}_2\text{--Nb}_2\text{O}_5$ compound [38], where the frequency of the stretching mode of Sn–O vibrations increases with the tin concentration. The $w(\text{B--O})$ frequency increases almost linearly with increasing the lattice constant or mean radius of the ion in the B site, which indicates the enhancement of the B–O bond energy. Similar results were obtained for the In-doped $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sn}_2\text{O}_7$ compound [39].

3.2 Thermal expansion coefficient

Figure 4 shows the temperature dependence of the thermal expansion coefficient for the $\text{Bi}_2(\text{Sn}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2})_2\text{O}_7$ sample. It can be seen that the dependence has some anomalies in the temperature range of 80–600 K. The first maximum at about 140 K is correlates with the temperature at which the phonon modes at $465\text{--}570\text{ cm}^{-1}$ corresponding to the stretching vibrations of the Bi–O' bond soften (Fig. 3). As the temperature decreases, it splits in two Lorentzian lines and the peak intensity decreases threefold.

The next series of anomalies of the thermal expansion coefficient $\beta(T)$ in the range of 230–280 K corresponds to the w2 mode shift in $\text{Bi}_2(\text{Sn}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2})_2\text{O}_7$. This mode is attributed to the stretching Sn–O vibrations in the SnO_6 octahedra. The substitution of Sn^{4+} ions by Fe^{3+} ions with the smaller ionic radius leads to the lattice deformation, which is reflected in the $\beta(T)$ maxima and softening of the w2 frequency in the IR spectra.

Possibly, we found one more structural transition of shift type in $\text{Bi}_2(\text{Sn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x)_2\text{O}_7$ induced by the substitution of tin by iron. The shift type structural transitions are observed in the perovskite-type Rb_2KInF_6 crystal, where the symmetry is changed by the rotation of InF_6 octahedra [40]. This transition occurs apparently in two stages. At room temperature, the $\text{Bi}_2(\text{Sn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x)_2\text{O}_7$ compound is in the α phase with the monoclinic non-centrosymmetric domain structure [14]. As the temperature is decreased to 250 K, the MeO_6 ($\text{Me} = \text{Sn}, \text{Fe}$) sublattice transforms to the lowest triclinic symmetry due to the rotation of the MeO_6 octahedron; it is noteworthy that only a part of domains change. As the temperature is further decreased to 140 K the sample becomes single-phase.

The high-temperature anomalies in the $\beta(T)$ curve in the temperature range of 320–400 K are consistent with the temperature dependence of the sound damping coefficient (Fig. 5b). The $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ transition in the iron-substituted samples apparently starts at lower temperatures than in the $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sn}_2\text{O}_7$ compound. At 330 K, domains with the Fe^{3+} ions pass to β phase and above 440 K the compound is single-phase.

3.3 Acoustic properties

Figure 5 shows the temperature dependence of the ultrasound damping coefficient in the $\text{Bi}_2(\text{Sn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x)_2\text{O}_7$ ($x = 0.1, 0.2$) compound during sample heating.

The temperature dependence of the ultrasound damping coefficient for the $\text{Bi}_2(\text{Sn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x)_2\text{O}_7$ ($x = 0.1$) sample is qualitatively described by a linear function up to $T = 430\text{ K}$. In the vicinity of the $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ transition, at $T = 430\text{ K}$, the ultrasound damping coefficient is temperature-independent.

The acoustic waves propagating in polycrystals undergo reflection, refraction, and transformation on the grain boundaries, domain walls, and structural inhomogeneities. Therefore, the damping is caused by both the absorption and scattering of the energy. In solids, the absorption can be caused by the internal friction (in this case, the ultrasound damping coefficient α is proportional to frequency f), heat conductivity (α is proportional to f^2), and elastic effects (α is proportional to f).

The inset in Fig. 5a shows the frequency dependence of the ultrasound damping coefficient at temperatures of 350 and 400 K. It can be seen that α depends linearly on f . At $T = 350\text{ K}$, the energy absorption is caused by the internal friction and, at approaching the $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ transition, by scattering by domain walls.

The temperature dependence of the ultrasound damping coefficient for the $\text{Bi}_2(\text{Sn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x)_2\text{O}_7$ ($x = 0.2$) sample (Fig. 5b) contains some anomalies. The pronounced symmetric peak at

a temperature of 350 K is consistent with the anomalies in the temperature dependence of the thermal expansion coefficient in the range of 320–380 K (Fig. 4). A part of domains containing iron ions start rearranging at $T = 350$ K and the whole sample becomes single phase (β phase) at $T = 430$ K. With an increase of the iron concentration, the beginning of the phase transition shifts toward lower temperatures.

Thus, the comparison of the acoustic parameters with the behavior of the temperature dependence of the thermal expansion coefficient of the sample and IR spectroscopy data in the low-temperature region suggests that the observed anomalies are indicative of the occurrence of the structural phase transition from the monoclinic to triclinic structure.

4. Conclusions

Upon maximum substitution of tin by iron in bismuth pyrostannate, the compound undergoes the low-temperature shift type structural transition at 140 K, which is related to the softening and splitting of the stretching mode of the Bi–O' vibrations. This transition is accompanied by the crystal lattice compression and maximum in the temperature dependence of the thermal expansion coefficient.

In the temperature range of 230–280 K, the compound undergoes a series of phase transitions caused by the step-by-step transformation of the triclinic crystal structure to the monoclinic one due to the stochastic distribution of iron ions over the sample. The transition is accompanied by the softening of the stretching mode of octahedra and maxima in the temperature dependences of the thermal expansion and ultrasound damping coefficients.

The substitution of tin ions by iron ions leads to the range of phase transition from the monoclinic to cubic structure in the temperature range of 330–440 K, which is accompanied by the softening of the stretching modes of oxygen octahedra and maxima in the temperature dependences of the ultrasound damping coefficient.

Author contributions

S.S. Aplesnin supervised the experimental work. L.V. Udod, M.N. Sitnikov, O.B. Romanova, M.N. Molokeev performed all experimental work. The manuscript was written and discussed by all authors.

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Figure captions

Fig. 1 Difference XRD pattern of $\text{Bi}_2(\text{Sn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x)_2\text{O}_7$, $x=0.2$. The upper curve shows the experimental XRD pattern; the middle curve, the theoretical XRD pattern; and the lower curve, the difference between the theoretical and experimental XRD patterns (a). Crystal structure of $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sn}_2\text{O}_7$. The SnO_6 fragment is shown separately, in the centre of octahedral is Sn. Symbols code: circles at the tops of the octahedra are O atoms, space between octahedra are Bi (b).

Fig.2 Infrared spectra of the $\text{Bi}_2(\text{Sn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x)_2\text{O}_7$, $x=0$ (1), 0.1 (2), 0.2 (3) at temperatures 100 K (a), 200 K (b), 300 K (c), 400 K (d).

Fig.3 The dependence of the IR phonon frequencies ω_1 (a) and ω_2 (b) of the $\text{Bi}_2(\text{Sn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x)_2\text{O}_7$ for $x=0$ (1), 0.1 (2), 0.2 (3) versus temperature.

Fig. 4 Thermal expansion coefficient of the $\text{Bi}_2(\text{Sn}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2})_2\text{O}_7$ versus temperature.

Fig. 5 Ultrasound damping coefficient of $\text{Bi}_2(\text{Sn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x)_2\text{O}_7$ for $x=0.1$ (a), $x=0.2$ (b) versus temperature. Insert: frequency dependence of the ultrasound damping coefficient of $\text{Bi}_2(\text{Sn}_{0.9}\text{Fe}_{0.1})_2\text{O}_7$.

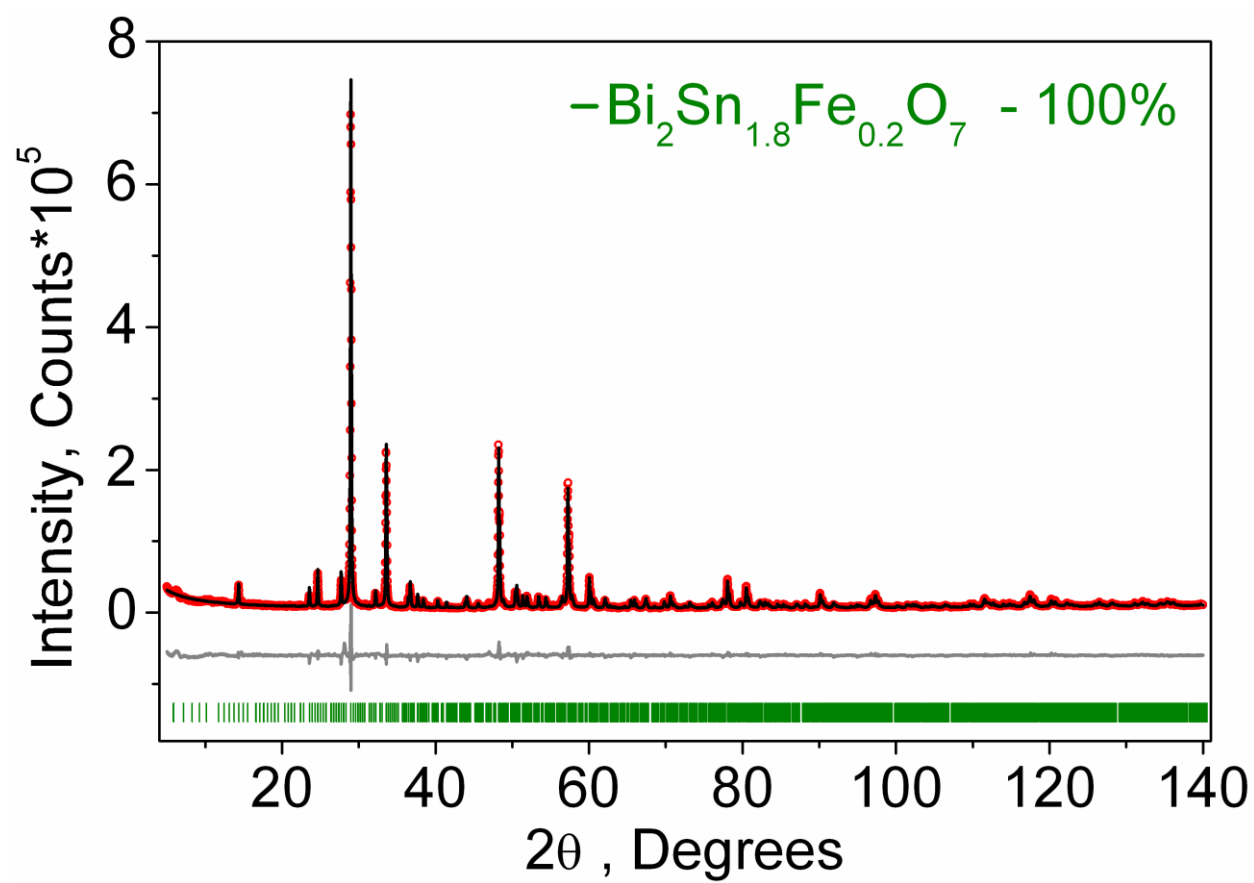


Fig.1a

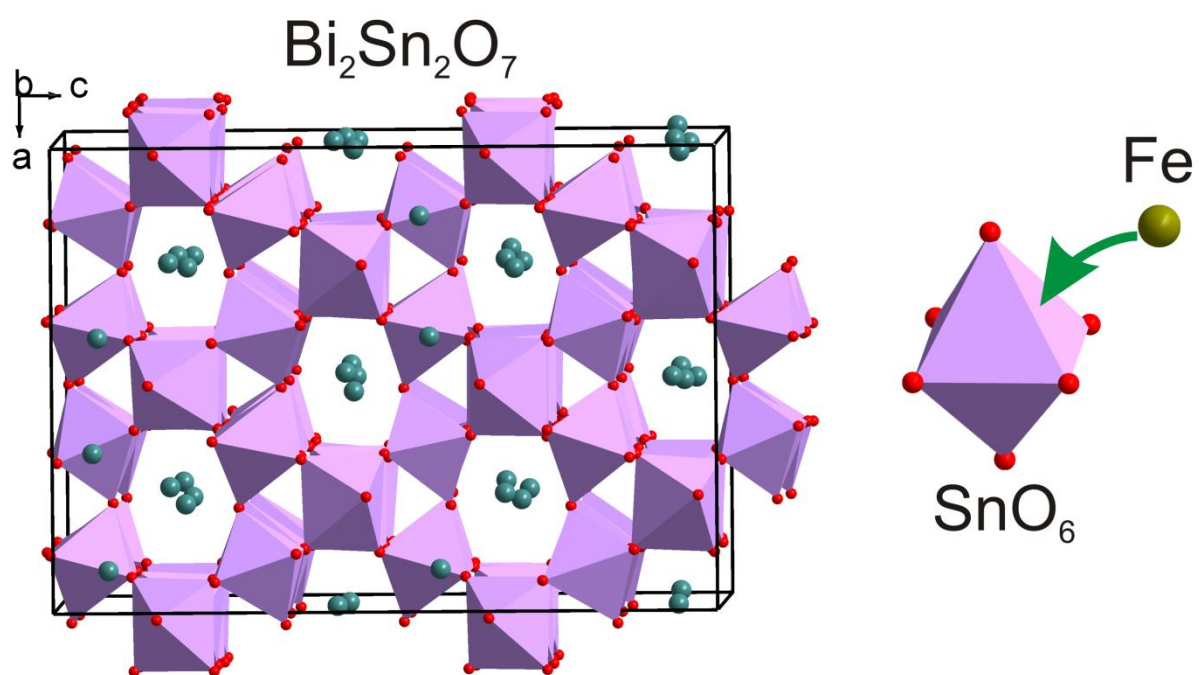


Fig 1b

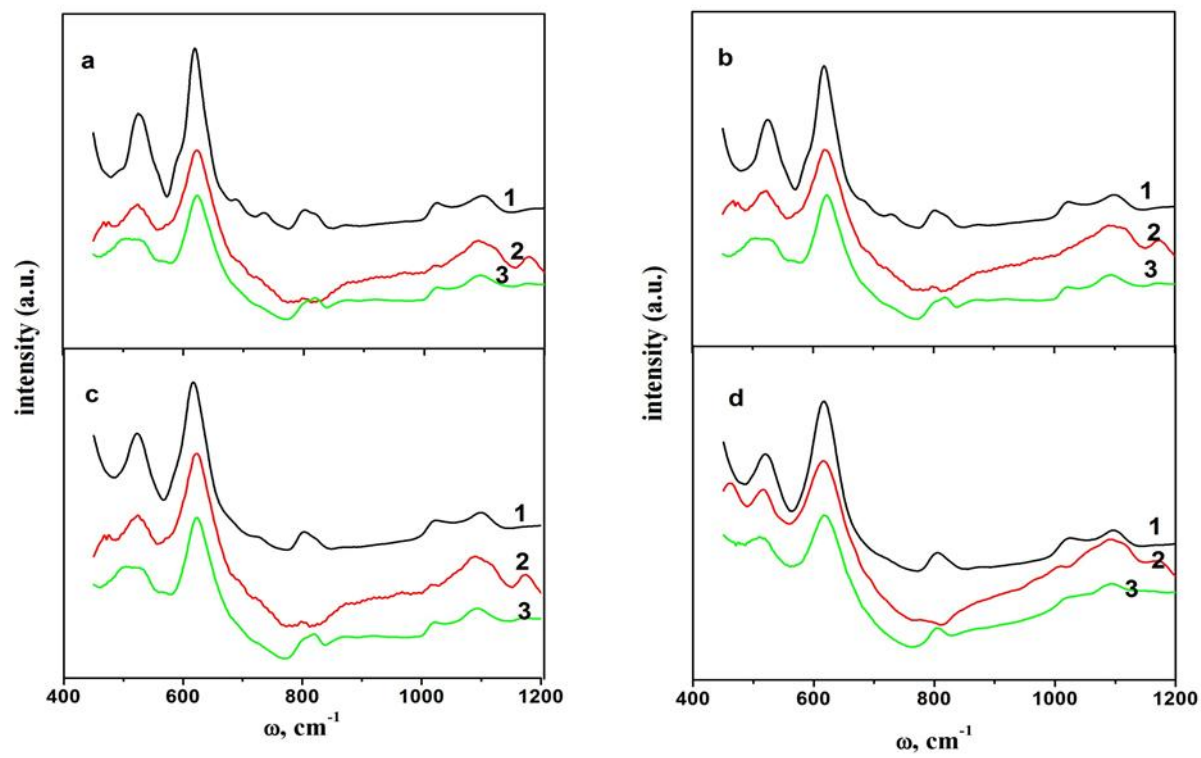


Fig.2

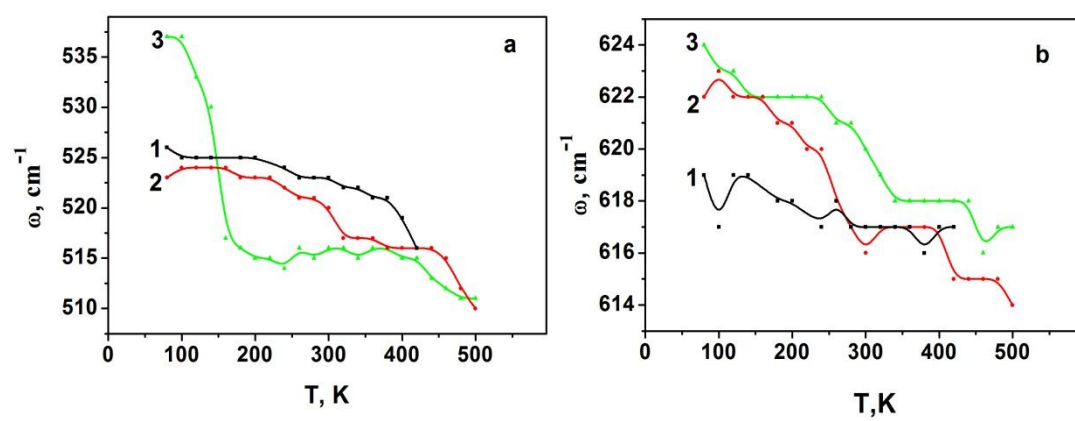


Fig.3

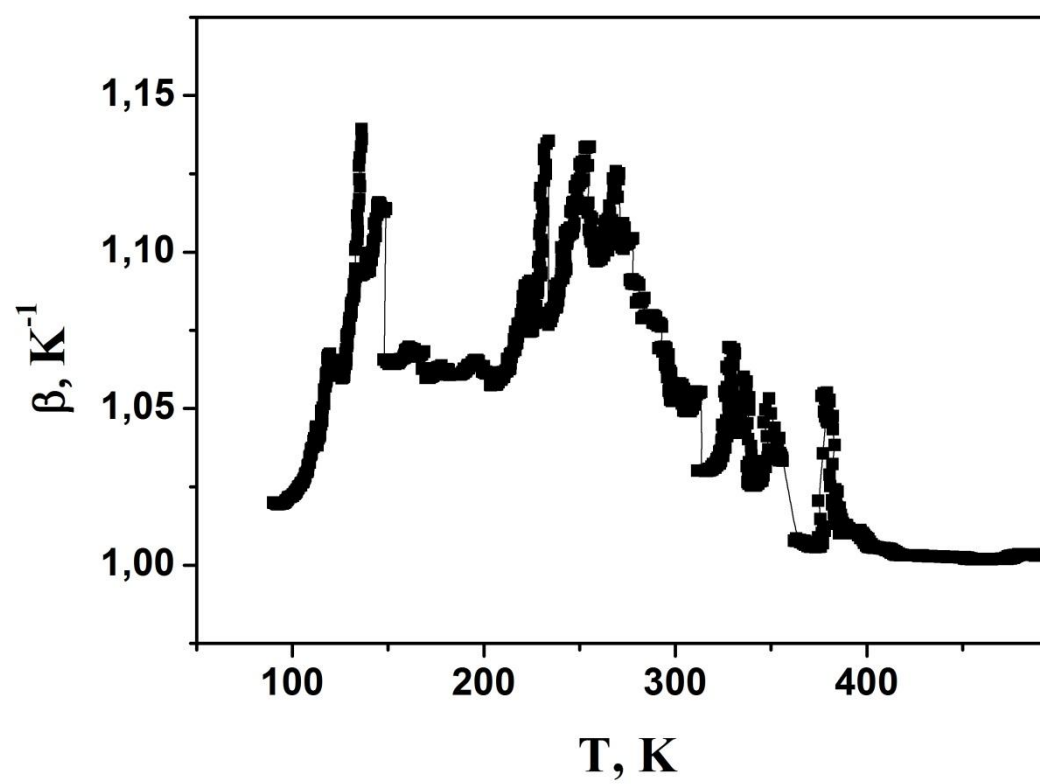


Fig.4

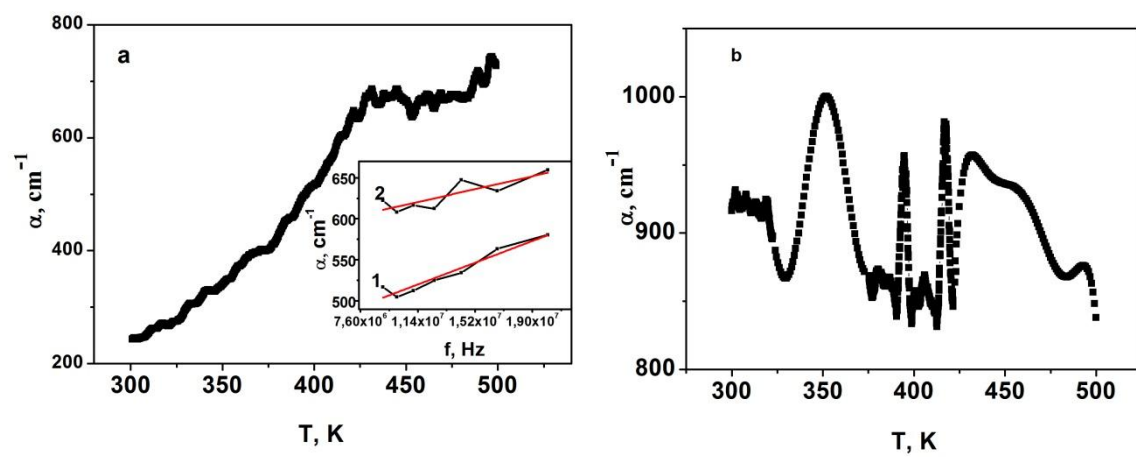
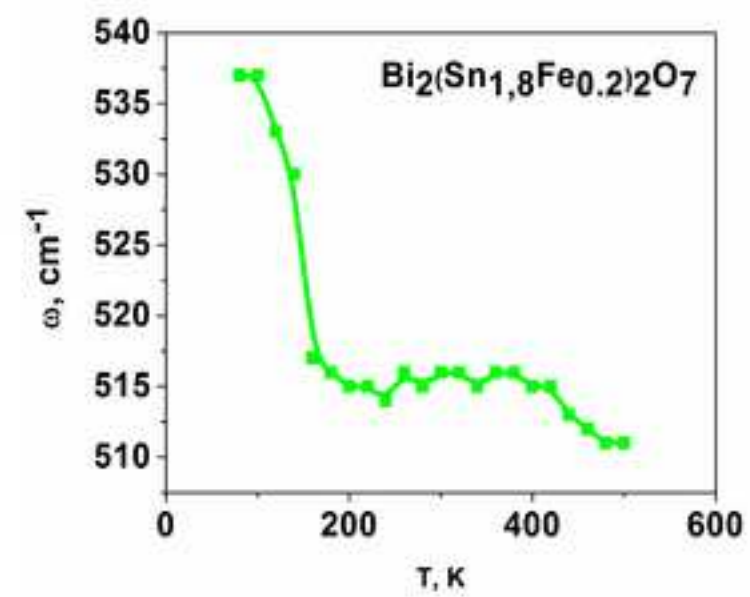
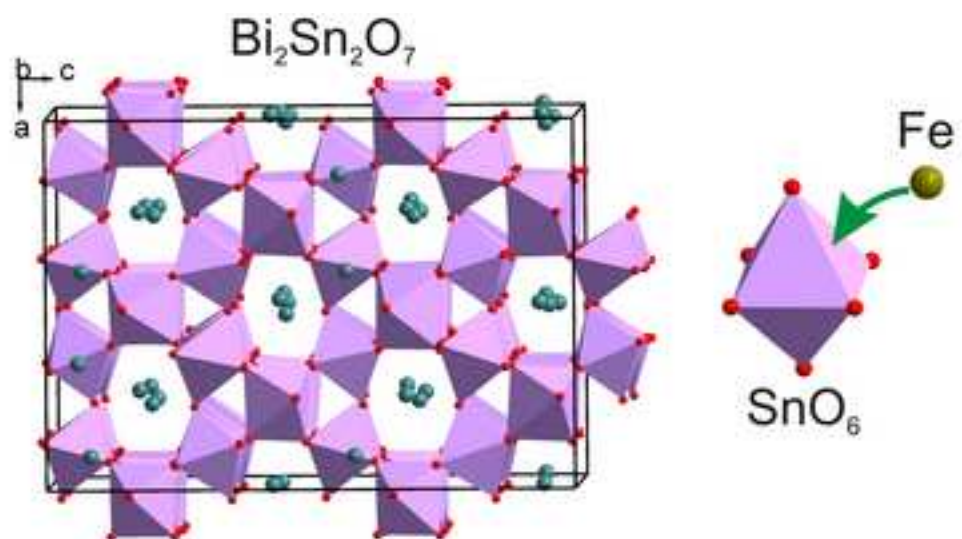


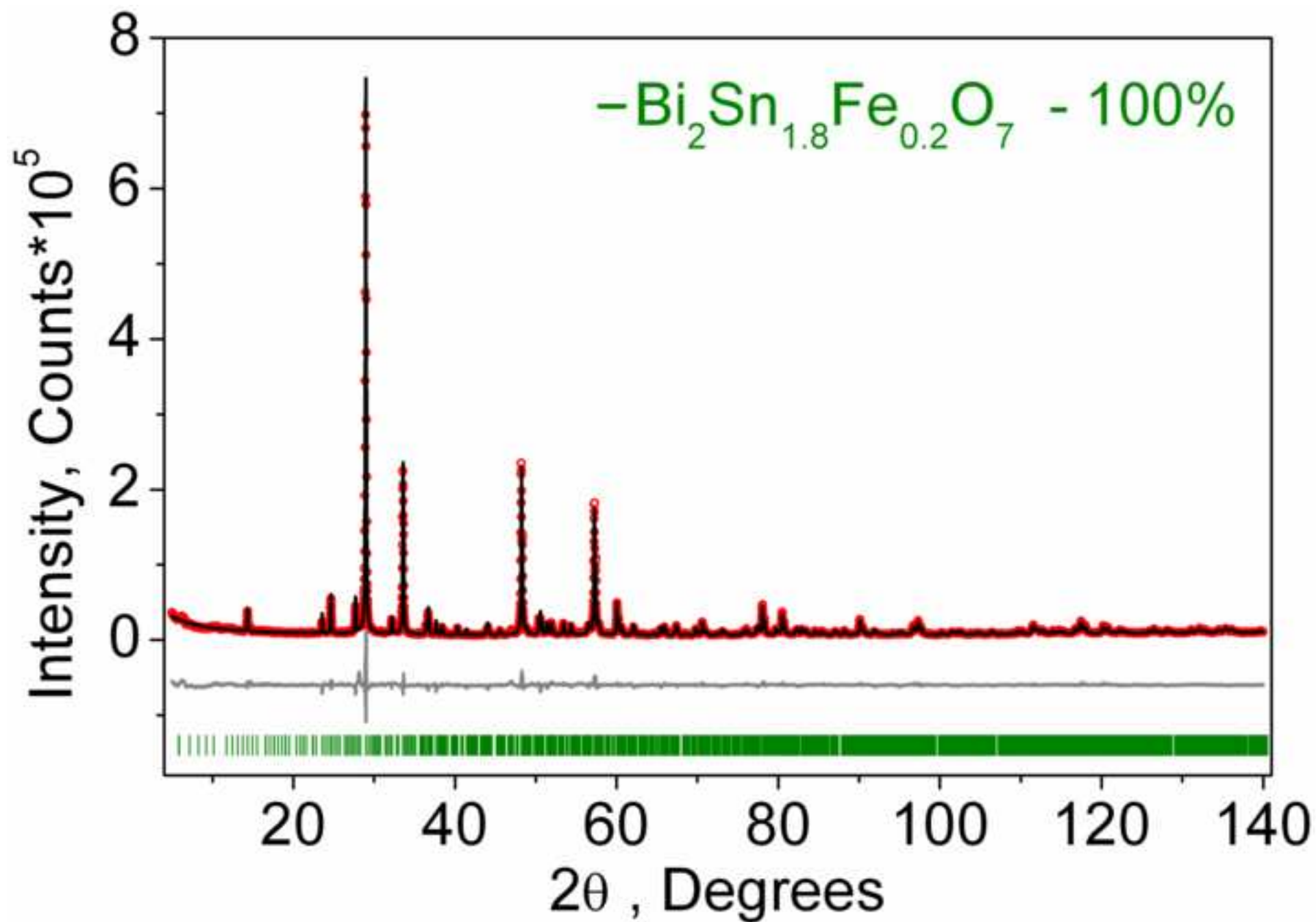
Fig.5



Highlights

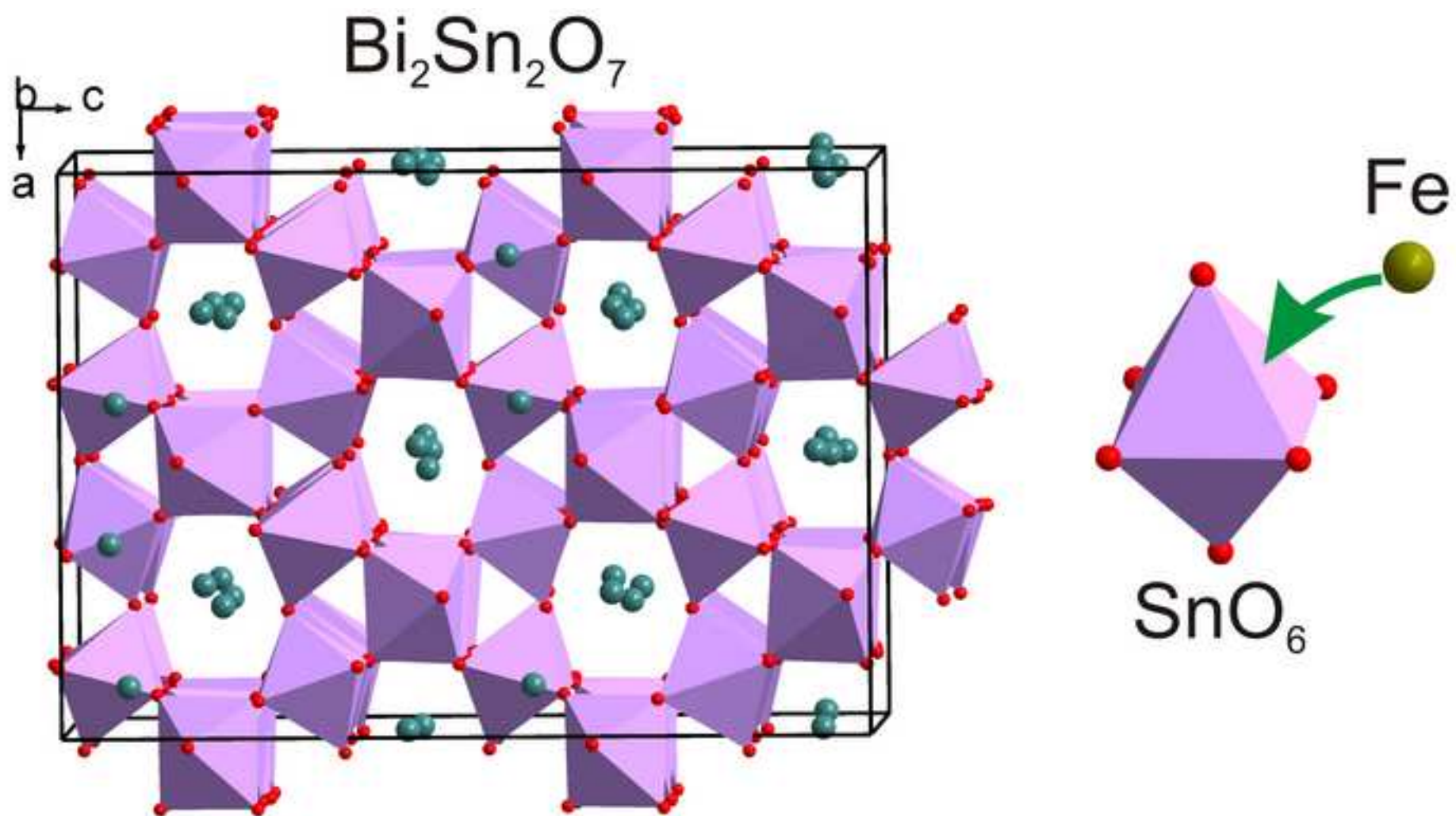
The low-temperature shift - type structural transition and the series of phase transitions from trigonal to the monoclinic structure at the substitution of tin ions by iron ions in bismuth pyrostannate were established.

Figure

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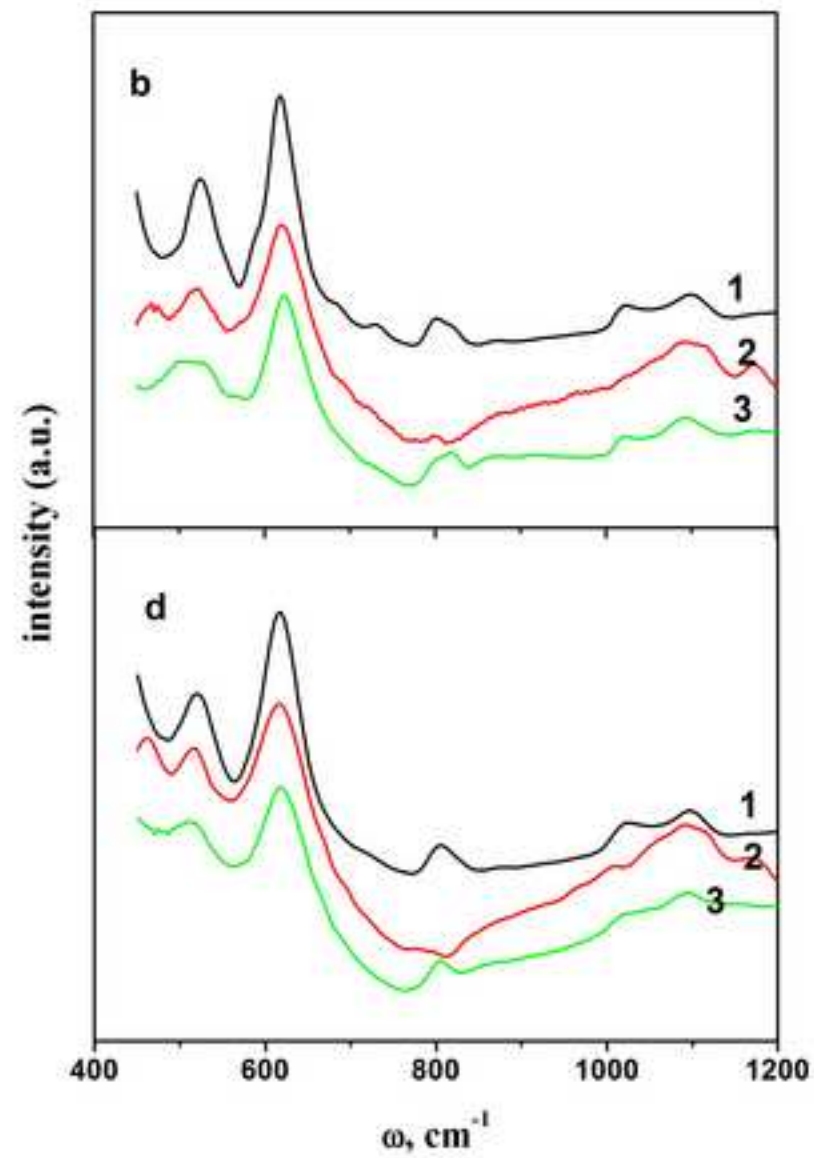
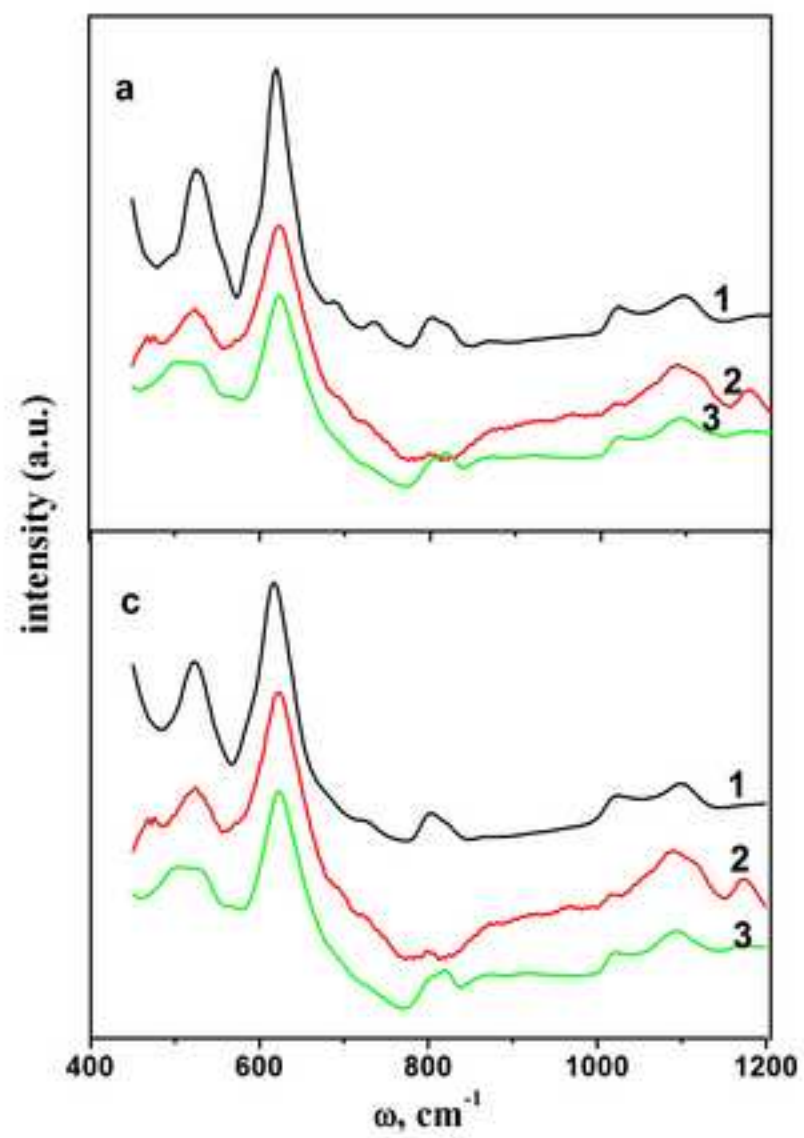
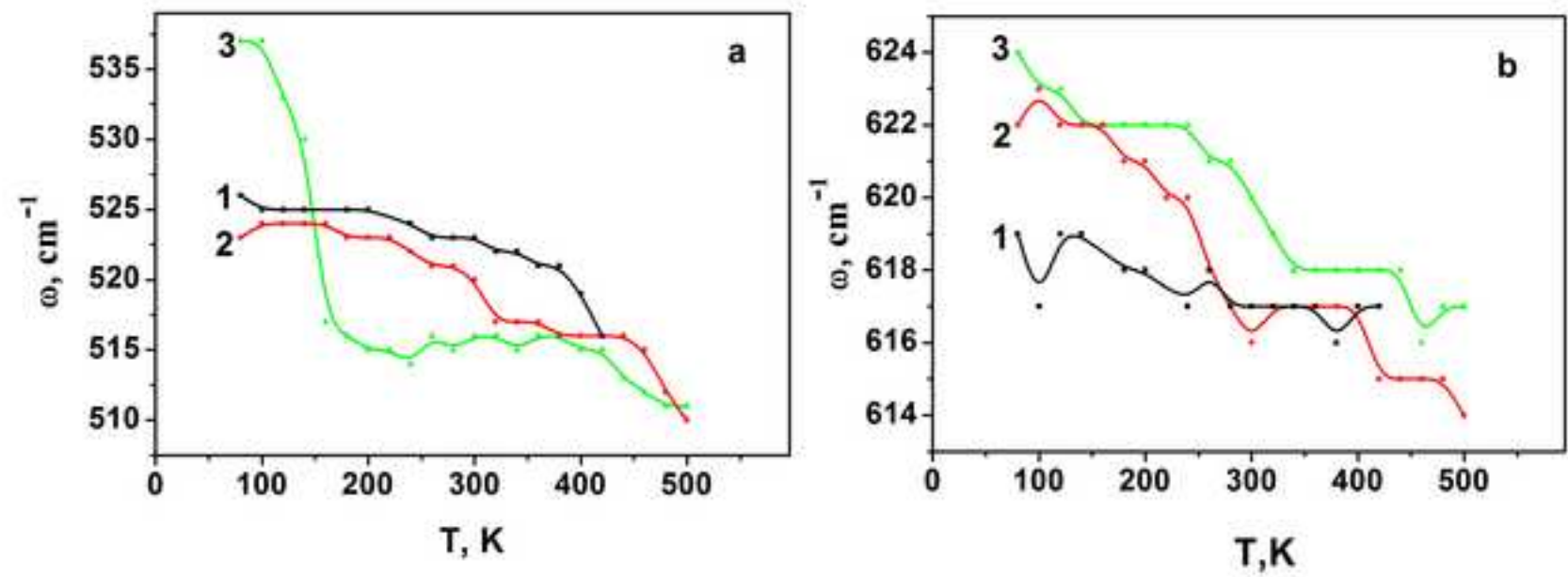
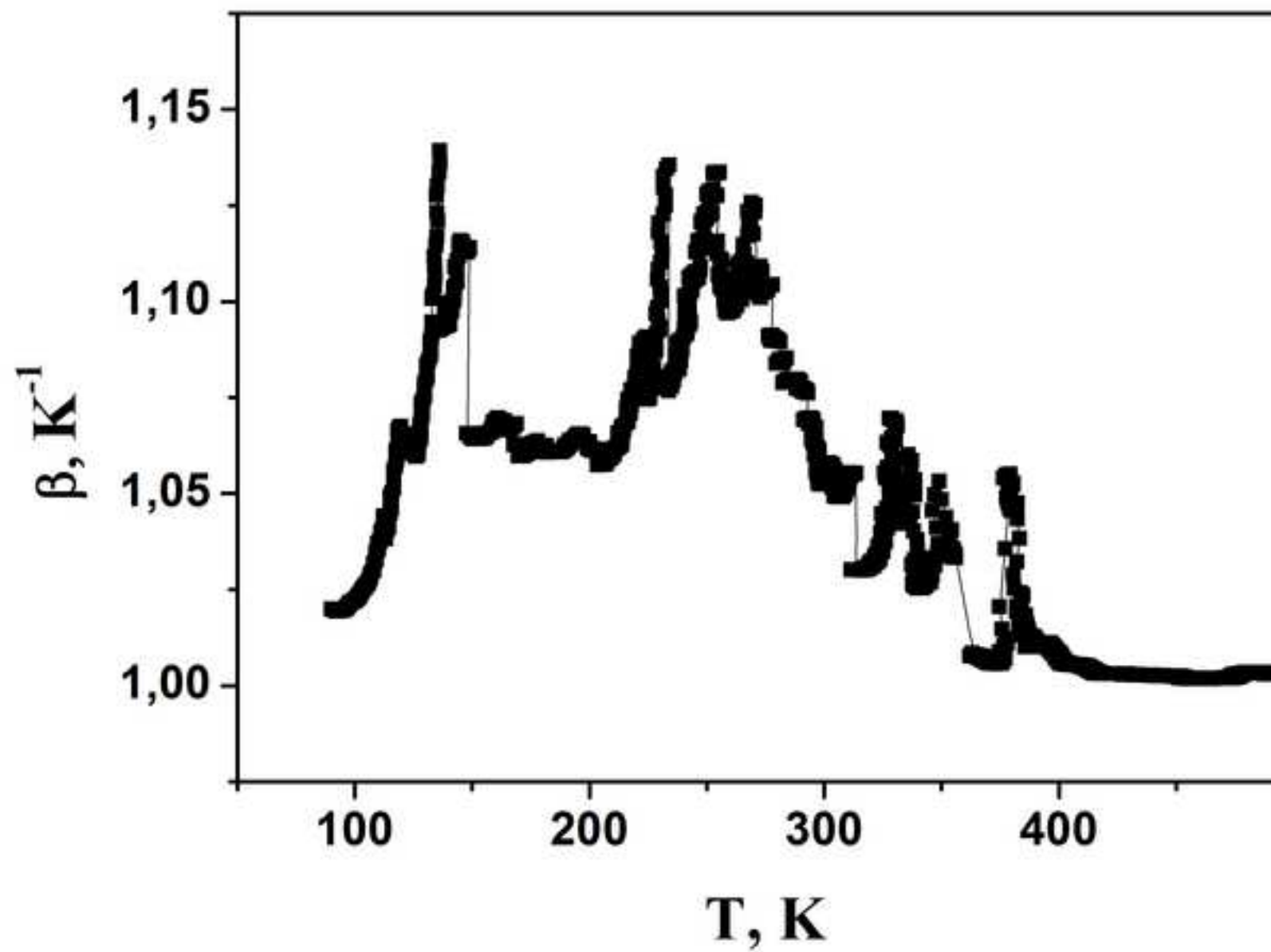


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